DEBT NATION'S ONLY DRAG, SAYS U. S. MINISTER GRISCOM.

Gives an American Audience a View of the Imperial Government, the Emperor's Power and the Influence of the Elder Statesmen-Takaki and Uchida Speak.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.-Lloyd Griscom, United States Minister to Japan; Baron Takaki, Surgeon-General of the Japanese Navy; Consul-General Uchida and Major Louis Livingston Seamon were the speakers at a special session of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, which attracted a large and distinguished audience to Witherspoon Hall to-night.

The special topic of the evening, "Japan after the war," was treated from various points of view by the speakers. Mr. Griscom sketched the constitutional system of the country, the present position and principles of political parties and the remarkable part played in the actual system of government by the "Elder Statesmen."

Baron Takaki devoted his speech largely to a historical sketch of the improvement in the health of the Japanese navy during the last thirty years owing to a reform in be system of issuing rations and in other

Mr. Uchida devoted himself to an expression of the gratitude felt in Japan for pression of the gratitude left in Japan for American sympathy during the war and for the special services of President Roose-velt and Mr. Griscom. Major Seamon declared that in the human-

ities of warfare Japan had set a standard that other nations would do well if they The Mexican Minister to the United States,

the platform.

Baron Takaki spoke English well and with little hesitation. He declared that when he entered the naval service in 1872 he found the condition of the navy as far as the health of the men was concerned in many respects deplorable. He gave a number of instances of the ravages that disease had made and said that he had come to the conclusion that the system of supply-ing food to the men was wrong. Another plan was worked out and excellent results were shown by 1884.

He attributed a good part of the Japanese naval efficiency to the excellent condition of the men as far as their health was con-

Mr. Uchida said: "The success of our Mr. Uchida said: "The success of our war with Russia was largely due to the sympathy and moral support which we received from the two great nations of Anglo-Saxon blood. We appreciate the sympathy of America the more because she was not bound to us by any treaty obligations."

Address by Lloyd C. Griscom: Mr. Griscom said that in searching to find the causes for the phenomenal successes of Japan in modern times we can never hope to fully understand the Japanese individual, out we have in the study of the Japanese Government a subject of which we may less thorough comprehension. The system of government in Japan has some unusual

features, worthy of examination.

ized is conducted, under the Emperor, by Privy Council, a Cabinet and two Ho of Parliament. There is a body called Elder unusual feature. It is very difficult to exby law or set forth in the Constitution. The Emperor is by far the most influential factor in the Japanese body politic. To the people his expressed wish is a law stronger than any statute. He receives foreign Minhis own officials who come in frequent conact with him he is admired as a man of strong character, extremely industrious and possessing a keen judgment in the selection of

The Emperor is the ultimate source of all authority in Japan, and in him reside all powers not delegated elsewhere by the Con-Next to him in power come the Elder Statesmen, who, as generally understood to-day, are Marquis Ito, Marquis Yamagata, both great soldiers and statesmen and Counts Inouye and Matsukata, who are statesmen with a special understanding of finance. Their extraordinary power lies almost entirely in the fact that by reason of their great experience and wide knowledge the Emperor may be said to take no decision any matter of importance without consulting one or more of them.

Their relations to the Japanese Cabinet are quite complicated. The Constitution provides for a Prime Minister, a Cabinet and two houses of Parliament, but the most cherished measures of the Cabinet may be abandoned in deference to the wishes of the Elder Statesmen. When it was sug-grested to Marquis Ito that the Constitution had never yet had an opportunity of working by itself, owing to the continued existence of himself and the other Genro, he replied: That is an evil which time will soon remedy The Prime Minister and the Cabinet are responsible only to the Emperor. The only control the two houses of Parliament have over the Cabinet lies in their power to refuse

The political parties of Japan are very difficult for a foreigner to understand, as they centre around individuals rather than principles. In times past they have generally followed implicitly some great leader such as Marquis Ito, Count Okuma or Count Itagaki. The great party question has usually been the method of raising the necessary revenue. The old feudal clans still play an important part and you will almost invariably find the members of the Satsutna, Choshiu, Tosa and Hizen clans following the lead of their old feudal chieftains. The elder statesmen are at present none of them leaders of political

There are two prominent political parties in Japan at present; the Seiyukai or Consti-tutional party, formed by Marquis Ito, and the Shimpoto or Progressive party which was founded by Count Okuma. Count Okuma has been for years in the minority and out of

In all the crises the Emperor calls to the Palace the Prime Minister, one or two of the leading members of the Cabinet, the elder statesmen, one or two of the senior princes, and, if the matter concerns military or naval sffairs he invites military and naval officers of high rank. It is a council such as this which decides on war and peace, although it is not provided for by the constitution.

The elaborate family system and the strong communications.

tommunistic spirit among the villages have been the source of great strength to Japan at the source of great strength to supar-latines of unusual stress. The families are very strictly organized by hong estab-lished usage, and the poor members of the family, the widows and orphans of soldiers killed abroad, are in nearly every case supported by their relatives. If there is any great distress among individuals it is usually cause the whole province has a greater burden than it can bear. Such is now the case in the northern provinces of Japan, where \$60,000 people are suffering from a famine due to the failure of the rice crop.

The adoption of the Constitution in 1889

Freatly strengthened the power of the Emperor, as the individual Japanese have since then taken a keener interest in the success failure of the Government. Since the war the party lines are assuming more definite thape. Within a month the Government has changed and the new Prime Minister. rquis Saionji, like his predecessor, Count Katsura, it a man of great ability and un-doubted political sagacity. In his boyhood ie was a companion of the present Emperor. and when but 15 years of age took an active part in the restoration of the Emperor to his full power. He has since held office as Minister to Germany, Minister of Education and

train passed through various provinces peas- M'REYNOLDS HAD FEW ASSETS. ants prostrated themselves at the side of the ailroad. His influence on the political future f his country, aside from past achievements, is bound to be immense. He could, if he chose, become a party leader, but it is understood that his tastes run solely to the pursuit of his profession.

Since the close of the war the Japanese have shown no unpleasant signs of exultation or self-satisfaction. They are busily disussing the refunding of their debts and how o carry the great financial burden left by he war. The people were wofully disappointed in the peace terms, but after a monentary exhibition of dissatisfaction they recovered their self-restraint and their anger. which had never been directed particularly toward foreigners, turned toward their own An Imperial edict directed the people to leave the question of Government those who govern and to proceed about

their usual vocations. It is calculated that the new Government must find a revenue of \$75,000,000 a year in addition to their other Government expenses court ordered the Chicago Title and Trust to deal with the national debt. Aside from Company, as receivers, to show cause within this there can hardly be said to be any burning political questions of the hour.

The spirit of militarism, which was, of course, excited by the war, has died out with remarkable suddenness. They have accepted the judgment of their sovereign that the object of the war has been accomplished.

STOLE ELECTRICITY AND GAS. The Charge on Which William O. Rogge of Newark Was Arrested.

William O. Rogge, who has been keeping the Holland House at 146 Market street, Newark, for nearly two years and has been doing a steadily increasing bar and restaurant business since he bought out Lachenauer, successor to Molter, was arrested yesterday charged with stealing current from the United Electric Company by shunting wires in the cellar.

His place had been watched for some time by agents of the electric light company and it was decided that he was paying about one-third of the money that he should have paid and that his private plant for generating current was a blind and was not working on the job.

On Friday night Detectives Long and Ryan called at the place together with the counsel for the company, Howard Gilmour, and Henry P. Chandler, general agent of the United Electric Company, and examined

officials is that they found that there was a bypass or loop around the meter, and that it was cleverly concealed and carried street current to the switchboard of Rogge's private plant. A couple of wiremen were called in and cut out the switchboard. Then the examiners looked over the gas arrangements and they assert that the gas meter was jumped by a pipe which was concealed by boxing it in and had a rubber

expansion bag on a private line leading to the kitchen ranges.

Rogge was bailed in \$500 to meet a future examination. He indignantly protests that he knows nothing about the arrangements in his cellar. It is said that a recently displayed employee went to the office of the in his cellar. It is said that a recently dis-charged employee went to the office of the Public Service Company and described the private arrangements in the cellar of the Holland House, and that there was a care-ful watch and estimate made for a week or two, during which time, it is asserted, Rogge's generator was not found working. The Public Service Company supplies gas also.

BANK CHANGES.

Hyde in Two Directorates.

Among the recent changes in bank directorates and officers not already noted in The Sun was the election of Frederick Fowler and Christian F. Tietjen as vicepresidents of the New York County National Bank. Mr. Tietjen is president of the West Side Bank and Mr. Fowler is cashier of the New York County National, which post he will continue to hold. James C. Brower, discount clerk, has been appointed assistant cashier. William H. Jennison, who had been connected with

pointed assistant cashier. William H. Jennison, who had been connected with the bank forty-five years, resigned as vice-president a few months ago.

Leo Schlesinger, formerly president of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, has been elected vice-president. Mr. Schlesinger was recently succeeded as president by William L. Moyer. The bank is controlled by E. R. Thomas and is closely allied with the Consolidated National Bank.

"All saloon keepers here will sell nothing but soft drinks over their bars," he added, and Paterson will lose \$150,000 in fees."

Mass meetings and a great temperance movement in support of a \$1,000 license bill will be started in this city next week.

HAGGIN'S TAXES HOISTED.

Assessment on Kentucky Farm Increased So as to Increase Taxes \$35,000.

Henry C. Frick and Paul D. Cravath have replaced James W. Alexander and James H. Hyde as directors of the Franklin National Bank and the Commercial Trust

National Bank and the Commercial Trust Company, both of Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia Clearing House on Wednesday adopted a resolution approving the recommendation of Comptroller Ridgely that the combined surplus and capital of national banks be made the basis of determining the 10 per cent. limit of loans instead of the capital alone as under the existing law. existing law.

Switchman Baxter Gives Himself Up. An investigation of the East New York elevated railroad accident, in which a train was wrecked at the Rockaway Beach incline at Fulton and Chestnut streets on Friday afternoon will be held to-morrow by the State Railroad Commissioners.

New Calendar for Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.-The Court of Appeals has ordered a new calendar for the session which will begin March 19, to contain those appeals in which returns and notices of argument have been filed with the clerk on or before February 20. There are about 120 causes on the present calendar remain-ing unargued, and these need not be re-noticed but will be taken up in their order before the new calendar is begun.

The present court term will continue until February 16, and future sessions will be February 26 to April 6, April 16 to May 25 and June 4 to June 22, after which will come

the regular summer recess.

Chaplain an Expert Swimmer. ASBURY PARK, N. J., Jan. 20.—Chaplain John Wesley Sullivan of the Pennsylvania Legislature laid the cornerstone this after-Legislature laid the cornerstone this afternoon of a new \$60,000 Baptist Church to be
built in Asbury Park. The chaplain, who
is well known here, as an expert swimmer,
was elected pastor by the Asbury Park
Baptists last summer. He intends to have
a gymnasium in the new church basement.
The church will be finished in July.

Hanged Himself to Transom.

John Jewell, a Dane, 63 years old, hanged himself with a clothes line at dinner time last night. He lived with his sister in a tenement at 439 East Eleventh street. The sister, Mrs. Kate Guich, came home from her marketing about 7 o'clock and found him hanging from the transom. He was a widower with a lot of grown up children. About six months ago he was injured so that he couldn't work. that he couldn't work.

W. H. Fiske Peruvian Consul at Chicago. CHICAGO, Jan. 20.-W. H. Fiske, manager der to Germany, Minister of Education and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The strenuous times of the last fifty years have produced remarkable personalities, who are still in control of the Government of Japan. The recent war has added to their number. Admiral Togo on his return was teated with such reverence that when his

Allegations of Irregular Dealing Made

Against Failed Chicago Brokers. CHICAGO, Jan. 20 .- ore charges of irregular dealings, involving alleged receipts of oats on credit after insolvency wa known, were made to-day against George S. McReynolds, head of the grain brokerage firm of McReynolds & Co., now in the hands of a receiver.

The allegation was made before Judge Bethea in behalf of the Harris Scotten Company, members of the Board of Trade, that McReynolds had received 1,990 bushels of white oats at 311/2 cents a bushel within twenty-four hours of the time his bankruptcy was declared and that McReynolds had refused to pay for the consignments.

The Harris Scotten Company asks that of the alleged bankrupt concern. The ten days why it should not relinquish pos-

session of the property.

At the same time Attorney Jacob Ringer,

At the same time Attorney Jacob Ringer, in connection with proceedings called before Referee in Bankruptcy Eastman for an order to examine McReynold's assets, asserted that conditions of the defunct firm looked worse than at first.

"The more we investigate the more the assets dwindle and the more liabilities swell," said Attorney Ringer. "It is impossible even yet to tell what the assets are. I am beginning to feel there isn't much worth considering. One bank which are. I am beginning to feel there isn't much worth considering. One bank which advanced money on warehouse receipts proved later to be worthless has, I am told, already charged the account to profit

and loss."

In the absence of Attorney Francis Riddle, counsel for McReynolds, who was reported sick, Referee Eastman continued the hear-ing on the petition for examination until Monday. It is asserted that several banks,

COP'S BUSY DAY.

Kelly Has Four Prisoners in Court-Tackled Three Together.

Policeman Kelly of the West Fortyseventh street station arraigned four prisoners in the West Side court yesterday, one on a charge of vagrancy and the other three on charges of attempted burglary. John Williams, 17 years old, of 78 Johnson

avenue. Brooklyn, who was charged with vagrancy, was discovered by a caretaker in the hall of Dr. Millbank's residence at 154 West Forty-eighth street on Friday afternoon and chased to Forty-eighth street and Seventh avenue, where Kelly nabbed him. A begging letter was found on Williams and the Charity Organization Society was instructed to look him up. Mannwhile Macistrate Steinert held him.

Meanwhile Magistrate Steinert held him in \$2,000 for examination on Monday, Kelly's other prisoners were John Foley, is years old; Fred Wagner, 17 years old, 18 years old; Fred Wagner, 17 years old, and George Lacy, 16 years old, all of whom live in the Hell's Kitchen neighborhood. Kelly saw them enter the hallway leading to the tailor's shop of Max Goldstein at 100 West Fiftieth street about 11:30 o'clock on Friday night. Kelly rapped for help, then drew his pistol and nightstick and crept into the hall after them, holding them prisoners until help arrived. A search of the party yielded a jimmy, some pawn tickets and four bottles of cologne. They were held for examination.

THREAT TO TEMPERANCE MEN. Every Saloon in Paterson Would Be Closed

by a \$1,000 License Law. PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 20 - Phillip Durgett,

former Alderman, and now president of the Paterson Liquor Dealers' Association. said to-day that if the license fee in Paterson is raised to \$1,000, as proposed by those who are making strenuous efforts to have the State Legislature pass a new liquor law, not one member of his association would apply for a license renewal on May 1 next.
"All saloon keepers here will sell nothing

LEXINGTON, Kv., Jan. 20.-Another increase in the assessment of the Elmendorf Farm of James B. Haggin has been made by the county board of equalization. Green Hills mansion, which has never appeare 1 on the books of the assessor, was valued at

The board found that the Haggin land was given in to the assessor and accepted by him as being worth \$53 an acre, but the talue was increased to \$110 per acre, which will increase the revenue of the county from the Haggin property about \$35,000.

OBITUARY.

Chatles A. Silliman died at the Samaritan Hospital in Troy yesterday of pneumonia. He was born in Troy about seventy-six years Friday afternoon will be held to-morrow by the State Railroad Commissioners.

Kenneth Baxter, aged 21 years, of 2770
Fulton street, the switchman who is charged with being responsible for the accident, gave himself up yesterday at noon to the police of the Liberty avenue station, and with the motorman of the wrecked train, George W. Duryea, was arraigned in the Gates avenue court, charged with hornicide. The motorman was paroled by Magistrate Furlong in the custody of Col. Roberts, counsel for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, but Baxter was held in \$5,000 bail until February 12, pending the action of the Coroner.

It is thought all of the injured will recover.

New Calendar for Court of Appeals.

Ago and came to this city when 14 years old. He was a graduate of Columbia University, class of '50, and a member of the board of trustees. After graduation a position was offered him in the faculty, but he declined it. He conducted a private school in Brook-lim in the faculty, but he declined it. He conducted a private school in Brook-lim in the faculty, but he declined it. He conducted a private school in Brook-lim in the faculty, but he declined it. He conducted a private school in Brook-lim in the faculty, but he declined it. He conducted a private school in Brook-lim in the faculty, but he declined it. He conducted a private school in Brook-lim in the faculty, but he declined it. He conducted a private school in Brook-lim in the faculty, but he declined it. He conducted a private school in Brook-lim in the faculty, but he declined it. He conducted a private school in Brook-lim in the faculty, but he declined it. He conducted a private school in Brook-lim in the faculty, but he declined it. He conducted a private school in Brook-lim in the faculty, but he declined it. He conducted a private school in Brook-lim in the faculty, but he declined it. He conducted a private school in Brook-lim in the faculty, but he declined it. He conducted a private school in Brook-lim in the faculty, but he declined it. He conducte ago and came to this city when 14 years old. of Siliman, Matthews & Co. After the dissolution of that house he returned to this city and for several years operated a barge line between this city and Troy. During the administration of Mayor Hewitt he was a book Commissioner. About eleven years ago he returned to Troy and had since been identified with various enterprises. He was a member of the New York Historical Society, the New England Society and the Masonie fraternity. Mr. Silliman was twice married. His first wife was Mary Rossiter of Brooklyn, whom he married in 1857. She lived only seven weeks after her marriage. In 1883 he married Maria Elizabeth Harper, Brothers. She died several years ago. The survivers are a son, Harper Silliman of this city; a sister, Mrs. F. Je Parmenter, and a nephew, Frank S. Parmenter of Troy. The body will be brought to this city Monday for intermert in Woodland Cemetery.

Bishop John Christian Keener of the Methodist Episcopal Church South in dead at New Orleans, aged 87. He was a native of Baltimore and originally a druggist. He entered the Methodist ministry in 1883. He was sent to New Orleans as presiding elder in 1845. He was superintendent of war chaplains of the Contederate Trans-Missis sippi Department during the civil war, and later was editor of the New Orleans Christian Advocate. In 1870 he was chosen Bishop of the Methodist Church. In 1873 he founded a very successful Methodist mission in Mexico. He has been senior Bishop of the Methodist Church. In 1873 he founded to the grave. Bishop Keener was the author of several works, the best known of which was "The Post Oak Circuit."

William B. Nettel, M. D., one of the oldest physicians of the city, died at his residence, in East Forty-eighth street, yesterday after a short illness. He practised especially in nervous discusses and was well known here. He was a member of the Academy of Medicine, the County Medical Society and the Physicians with a discusses and was well known here. He was a member of the Academy of Medicine, the County Medical Society and the Physici

Mutual Aid Society. He leaves a widow and one son.

Capt, John W. Burland, a retired sea captain who died on Friday, will be burled from 15A Greene avenue, Brooklyn, to-morrow. Capt, Burland was 65 years old. He was an inspector of the pilot commission for the port of New York until the consolidation of Brooklyn and New York. He was a member of the Marite Society of New York. A wife survives him.

Date D. Byrne died at his home, 207 Presis.

wife survives him.

Peter D. Byrne died at his home, 207 President street, Brooklyn, yesterday, aged 34 years. He was private secretary for John L. Bartlett and an examiner for the Municipal Civil Service Commission. He is survived by a wife, two children and two brothers, one of whom is the Rey. Francis Byrne. Robert Alexander Stewart died at his home, 846 Prospect place, Brooklyn, on Friday. He was born in Newry, Ireland, in 1843. For years he had been a lumber merchant with offices in Whitehali street, Manhattan. He is survived by a wife and three daughters.

pile, for they played min in the poolrooms all over the country.

One of John A. Drake's heaviest coups with Grapple at Jamaica last fall failed because this smart turfman and his friends failed to take the horse Platoon into consideration. On form Platoon was a factor, and Third Sections,

ing details, but the public seldom hears of the killings that fail to materialize and of the money that is burned up in trying to pull them off. During a single campaign on the Jockey Club's tracks it is probable the oats be considered not a part of the assets | that at least one hundred attempts are made to kill the bookmakers for amounts ranging from \$50,000 to \$100,000, yet perhaps less than a dozen of these coups succeed.

When the framers of a turf coup win \$10,000 on a horse's victory at even a short price it is customary nowadays to say that a killing has been made, but as a matter of fact such coups are considered very ordinary among the big operators, who like to catch the layers unawares now and then and put over a long shot that has been quietly backed unknown to the public at large. Last year the biggest killing that succeeded was effected at Brighton Beach in July with a horse named Huntington. David Gideon and Jesse Lewisohn engineered the trick, but nearly all the wise plungers at the track were next. In his previous race Huntington, with Martin up, had been badly beaten, so that the bookmakers passed him up in their calculations. When it was decided to cut him loose in the last including the Bank of Montreal, obtained bona fide receipts for money advanced. The receiver, it is said, will be urged to list these as part of the general assets. race on the card one day Martin again had perfect flood from all quarters, and when the horses reached the post 8 to 5 was the best price to be seen on any of the slates. And Huntington came home on the bit, just buck jumping, while the ring paid out close to \$150,000 on his success. This was a genuine killing, and nothing approached it the rest of the season.

But the unsuccessful coups were numerous from day to day. With the influx of Western talent came new horses that were enigmas to the public as to real form, with the result that their owners juggled them to their hearts' content. Yet few of the Western tricks went through according to the well laid plans. One of them, Clifton Forge, at Aqueduct proved a hard blow for the ring, but the men who cashed were comparatively few, as the real form of the horse was most skilfully concealed. At short prices horses without number were backed to win fortunes, only to lose by some piece of ill luck or accidents that seemed in some cases to be due to an unexpected turn of fate. It was at Brighton that John W. Gates ost \$70,000 on Boots Durnell's colt Brother Frank through a mishap that had never been seen before on a racetrack. The colt seemed to be winning, when suddenly Martin went to the whip. Brother Frank, who did not relish punishment, quickly kicked up his hind feet and stopped long enough to lose the race by a nose. That was one of the most notable pieces of hard luck on record, and Mr. Gates was par-tially convinced then that he could not at the game.

How many noted horsemen made unsuc-essful attempts to pull off an old fashioned cessful attempts to pull off an old tashloned killing? Nobody can say exactly, but it is safe to assert that nearly every owner of horseftesh could be include in the list. Some stables never had a chance to get long prices against their horses for the reason that the public following was too loyal and too great, but there were others that seemed to enjoy a special privilege in this direction. A horseman always likes to see a good price against one of his racers, and he generally accepts the odds, if he has the means, with extreme liberality. But he belongs to the higher class of owners who go along from day to day betting conservatively and always trying. If a man owns a colt or a filly of class that has shown good work in private and has been keyed up to the proper pitch, he naturally wants to effect a killing for himself and as ociates. The trainer is told to look for a soft spot, and when the proper race appears on the programm; the horse is entered and a lockey is engaged. Then the word is passed about to take the top price and to bet the limit, as the horse, on work and class, cannot lose. The persons in the know usually pay no attention to other tips or even the form of the other horses in the race, but go into the betting ring confident that they will come away with bundles of the long green. They watch the bookmakers like so many panthers, and when the odds have seemingly reached the zenith they make a wild rush to get aboard. At first the bookmakers accept the wagers nonchalantly, but if the flood of coin is of too great a volume they grow wary and chop the odds. finally refusing to take further wagers. But it often occurs that somebody else has a similar good thing in the race which is played with equal confidence, while the public sticks to form. The running of the race, however, shows that all hands are wrong when an outsider unbacked at ridiculously long odds comes home in a romp. to effect a killing for himself and as ociates.

the poor owner was no worse off than before the running of the race. The temptation to back good things is a hard matter for a big plunger to resist. As a rule he uses a trick of this kind with which to "get out" of a hole. He is not an easy mark, however, for like the man from Missouri he must be shown just what a horse can do before he will consent to bet on him. If a trainer has a carefully prepared horse in his barn that warrants backing and he approaches a phinger with the tip, the invariable answer is:

"I must see him work before I will bet on him. But if he is as fit as you say he is, I will put a good bet down for you!" I will put a good bect down for your.

If the horse looks like a winner the money goes on, but if the horse loses the plunger generally puts a black mark against the trainer's name for future reference. Doping horses, giving them bad riders, running them in and out and also short of work are means, employed to frame up, "killings." them in and out and also short of work are means employed to frame up "killings," but there is nothing better in the way of fooling the books than to retire a good horse for a time and then, after preparing him with care, to cut him loose at the best odds possible. Last year one of the most notorious "in and outers" on the turf was primed for a killing. It was the general heliof possible. Last year one of the most notorious "in and outers" on the turf was primed for a killing. It was the general belief that he received stimulants, for he ran a remarkable race at odds that enabled a select coterie to take \$60,000 from the book without so much as an investigation from the stewards. But after the killing the horse became temporarily insane, and it took half a dozen stable hands several hours to get the animal away from the track to his quarters a mile off. In a week this horse was started again and was badly beaten. He did not have stimulants this time and the smart fellows did not follow the public's plunge on his chances, but a few days later the clique was ready for another coup. They got 10 to 1 for their money, the horse went to the post full of real fire, but sad to relate he was left at the barrier and his backers lost a pile, for they played him in the poolrooms all over the country.

One of John A. Drake's heaviest coups with Grapple at Jamaica last fall failed because this smart turfman and his friends failed to take the horse Platoon into con-

KILLINGS AT THE RACETRACK.

COMPARATIVELY FEW OF THE HEAVY TRICKS SUCCEED.

The Coup With Huntington at the Beach the Biggest Put Through Last Season—Plungers Always on the Alert for Good Things—How Poor Owners Fare.

Whenever a killing at one of the big racetracks goes through successfully the fact is sent broadcast with the usual interesting details, but the public saldom heave of the paddock for themselves. The

and railbirds. But before they put down their checks they generally inspect the horses in the paddock for themselves. The paddock is their stamping ground for that matter, as it is there that they come in contact with the trainers and owners of other horses worthy of support. There was a time, too, when they were always in touch with the jockeys, but the turf authorities, to avoid scandal, finally placed the riders in a cage by themselves, so that the riders in a cage by themselves, so that they were practically immune from tempta-

If a trainer, nowadays, thinks his horse can win he says so to those who are his friends, but to the outside world he has no information to impart. In fact he believes that it is nobody's business what his opinion may be. But before the horses go to the may be. But before the horses go to the post these trainers can come pretty near narrowing the race down to a couple of contenders, who generally run up to expectations. That is real information and the wise men get it when others fail. For that reason the betting public, at times, is at an immense disadvantage. Information of this kind generally applies to the true condition of the horses, but it seldom true condition of the horses, but it seldom gets outside of the paddock when a "killing" is on the cards until the money begins to show in the ring. Then the players who make a practice of watching the money receive an inkling of what is in the wind, and if they have the requisite amount of nerve they get aboard forthwith But a real "killing" to be successful must be a a real "killing" to be successful must be a secret right up to the moment when the money goes into the bookmakers' hands, and if it is placed discreetly even the chalk-ers can be fooled until the race has been

run.

The race tracks have practically produced a mania for good things or mild "killings," so to speak, for the moment a man announces at the track, no matter how long he has studied the dope or how good a judge he is of form and the difference in weights, he usually asks his neighbor the time honored question:

bor the time honored question:
"Do you know anything good?"
And it is the case, nine times out of ten;
that he receives an answer in the affirmative for everybody who frequents the race tracks feels that he must appear to be on the inside even if, in reality, he is not. One the inside even if, in reality, he is not. One of the best known operators said recently:
"Race track rumors have emptied many a pocketbook. If you want to be right, stick to your own judgment, play form and avoid the good things, for nearly all of them are pitfalls for the unwary."

But this same person lost \$5.000 at Jamaica

them are pitfalls for the unwary.

But this same person lost \$5,000 at Jamaica last fall on a tip handed to him by several irresponsible persons, who took the money from bim to bet it in the ring, but never let it get out of their clutches.

Central Flagman's Devotion to Duty. Utica, Jan. 20.-Devotion to duty was the ruling thought in the mind of aged Chauncey Newman of Little Falls, even after he had been fearfully hurt by a New York Central railroad train. He was a flagman at a crossing and was knocked down by a westbound freight train to-day; "Don't take me away," he said when the ambulance was called, "unless there is

some one here to relieve me."

He was taken to a hospital. On account of his age, 76 years, his recovery is in doubt. Will Not Contest Capt. Brown's Will. Mrs. Grace Brown, who according to a

story issued on Friday night from Pittsburg, was to contest he will of her father-in-law, the late Capt. S. S. Brown, authorized a statement yesterday denying that she intended to do anything of the sort.

HELP WANTED MALE.

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133 EAST 16TH ST., NEW YORK CITY, wish to add to their staff a number of expert and experienced compositors (display, stone and makeap men.) these positions will be permanent to efficient working nof good char acter. Salary will be \$21.00 per week. Only persons willing to work nine hours in OPEN SHOP desired. Loyalty to employer its ex-pected in return for advantageous working conditions. Reply by letter only, giving em-ployers' references and stating experience

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Tuesday and Friday evenings. Individual instruc-tion. Terms \$5 monthly. GEARHART'S GYM-NASIUM, 23 West 44th st.

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CULTURED GENTLEMAN partner wanted; established office business; capital not essential FLAGG, 76 5th av. HIGHEST PRICES PAID for pawntickets, diamonds, pearls, watches and jeweiry. A. BAUM, 223 Bowery.

FOR SALE-Old established butter business. Owner wishes to retire. 374 8th av.

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A GRAND SALE BY AUCTION TO TAKE PLACE AT OUR NEW AND COMMODIOUS GALLERIES,

By reason of the removal of the Tiffany Studios to their new building, corner of Madison av. and 45th st.

Consisting of fine old Imported Fountains, Well Curbs and Well Tops, rare Byzantine Columns, Mantles and fine Benches, including a replica of the two now in the Vatican Gardens; also Vases, Statuary, &c.

Periods, in great variety of rare designs. Choice specimens of Marqueterie. In Tullipwood, most beautifully ornamented in Ormolu. A unique representation of the wood carvers' art of the XVIII. century, in form of tall Hall Clock in oak, decorated with figure of "St. Hubertus."

THIS ENTIRE COLLECTION WILL BE PLACED ON VIEW.

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